NOT EVEN A BATTERY ERROR

Perfect Fielding Too Much for the National Capital Representatives.

The Pittsburgs Again Shut Out-Detroit Defeats Boston, and the New Yorks Beat Anson's Best Men-Base Ball Notes.

The home team shut out the Washingtons, yesterday, in one of the most enjoyable games of the season. There was not one thing connected with the work of the local players with which the thousand or so of spectators could pick a flaw. Their fielding was faultless, as they played one of those very few games in which they not only made no fielding errors, but were not credited with even a battery error. Complaint could not well be made concerning their batting, either, for the reason that Whitney was pitching well, and hits were not in order. Whitney has the reputation of being one of the swiftest throwers in the profession, but he did not show it yesterday, as he employed slow curves almost altogether. He has a creat drop ball, which he uses to good effect. He suffered Glasscock to rattle him yesyerday, however, and to this, in a measure, was the victory of the home team due. In the sixth inning Glasscock stood in the coaching box, admonishing the batter that it was simply impossible for Whitney at that stage of the game to put the balls over the plate. This appeared to be about true, as Whitney at that time gave two men bases on balls, one of whom scored the first run. Whitney appealed to Valentine, and the latter told Glasscock, finally, that he had better sit down and let some one else coach, which Jack did. The batting was pretty nearly even, for while the visitors made the most singles, the home club's total is the largest. There were also a number of very hard drives into the fielders' hands by the members of both teams. Denny and Glasscock made some great stops, and Seery and Hines good catches. Esterbrook made his reappearance at first base, and played finely, besides getting in a nice two-bagger. He

throughout the game. Seery got in a hit in the first inning, but was thrown out trying to steal second. Hoy also opened with a hit, and daringly stole second while the ball was being returned to the in-field, but was put out at third by McGeachy's throw after the latter had caught Myers's fly. Glasscock began the pext inning with a hit, and on Wilmot's error traveled to second, but was caught napping there by Whitney. It was a very sharp play. George Myers got in a hit in the third, stole second, and went to third on a wild pitch, but was left there. Mack was the first Washingtonian to reach a base. He began the last half of the third with a scratch hit, but failed in an attempt to steal second. Hines made a two-bagger in the fourth, but was doubled up by Glasscock's liner to that very troublesome customer, Hoy. The Washingtonlans secured three hits in the last half of this inning, but made no runs, Wilmot got in a single after one out, and was thrown out trying so steal second. Then Myers and Daily made hits, the former reaching second, but Seery captured O'Brien's fly up against the fence.

will probably be a fixture on the team from now out. McGeachy made one of his brilliant throws

in the first inning, when he cut off Hoy at third

base. "Mac" also made the prettiest hit on his

side, and, as usual, sent one hard drive right into the hands of a Selder. Seorge Myers dis-

tinguished bipself of his fine throwing to second

base, and as probably saved the game by it, for

the visitors were very daring in their base run-

ning. While the Senators were credited with a

number of errors, they also did a great deal of

brilliant work, and runs were at a premium

The impression began to grow that whoever scored a run would win the game, and that fell to the lot of the home club. In the sixth inning Whitney gave Boyle and Seery, the first two batters, their bases on balls. Denny flew out to Myers, who would have put Seery out at first had not he thrown so high that O'Brien had to leave the base to get the ball. Everything de-pended on Hines. He hit the ball and sent it straight at Shock, and but for a low throw to first, by Myers, there would have been a double play. As it was, only Seery was out, and Boyle scored on the misplay. Hoy and Wilmos got in bits in the last half of this inning, but were left on second and first. In the seventh, the home team still further increased its lead. Ester-brook, after one out, reached first on Whitney's very bad throw, stole second, and scored on Geo. Myers's single. The latter went to second on the throw-in and stole third, but was left by Bovle's long fly to Hoy.

These were the only runs secured. Seery began with a two-bagger in the eighth, but did not move off of second when Denny made a hit so hard that Donnelly could not field it, although he stopped it. Seery, however, was thrown out trying to steal third, and the other two batters retired. It looked more like runs for the Washingtons in the eighth than in any other inning. Whitney began with a liner against the right field petting, which yielded him only one base, and Shock also made a single. There were no outs, and heavy batters were to follow, but Boyle pitched well to Hoy, and struck him out, and the two following batsmen were thrown out by Bassett and Denny. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.					WASHINGTON.				
R	B	PO	A	E	R	B	PO	A	
Seery, 1 0	1	4	0	0	Hoy, m 0	2	2	1	1
Denny, 3 0	1	1	3	0	Wilmot, L. O	2	3	0	0
Hines, m. 0	1	2	0		Myers, 2 0				2
Glass'k, s., 0	1	1	3		Daily, r 0				Ö
Bassett, 2. 0		4	1		O'Brien, 1. 0				0
Est'br'k, 1. 1	1	11	0	0	Don'elly, 30	0	1	2	0
M'Geac'y, r 0	1	2	1	0	Mack, c 0	1	2	3	0
Myers, c 0	2				Whitney, p 0				1
Boyle, p 1	0	0	4	0	Schock, s 0	1	1	4	ō
Total Indiana		_	-	-		_		100	_

Totals. 2 8 27 14 0 Totals... 0 9 27 16 4 Score by innings: Indianapolis.......0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-2 Washington......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Two-base Hits-Hines, Esterbrook, Seery, Mc-

Stolen Bases—Darny, Esterbrook, Myers (2).
Double Plays—McGeachy to Denny; Hoy to Myers. First Base on Balls-Boyle, Seery. First Base on Errors-Indianapolis. 3. Struck Out-Boyle, Denny, Donnelly, Hoy. Wild Pitch-Whitney.

Time-1:25. Umpire-Valentine.

Other League Games.

NEW YORK, 12; CHICAGO, 4. CHICAGO, July 16 .- New York batted hard and fielded well to-day; Chicago batted weakly and fielded loosely; this explains the game. In the first inning Daly, in throwing to second, hit Baldwin on the head with the ball, and Baldwin was sent into right field, VanHaltren succeed ing him in the box. Both pitchers were severely handled. Keefe pitched ball that was bard to hit, and to save him for to-morrow's game, Ewing sent him to the field at the close of the second, bringing George, who was wild but effective. No regular umpire being on the grounds, Ewing gave the task to M. Welch, who was impartially bad. Score:

CHICAGO. R IB PO A 2 Ewing, c. 0 D Rich'n. 2 1 S'lliv'n, L. 0 0 V'H'l'n,r,p 0 2 0 Ward, s ... 1 Connor, 1. Pfeffer, 2. 1 0 3 1 O'Ro'rke, 1 1 George,r,p Burns, 3.. 0 1 +2 Bald'n, p,r 1 0 1 1 Whitney, 3 2 Keefe, p.r. 1 Totals.. 4 5 27 15 9 Totals.. 12 14 27 19 2 Score by innings

Chicago......0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0-4 New York...........6 3 0 0 1 1 0 1 0-12 Earned runs-Chicago, 1; New York, 4. Two-base hits-Ward, VanHaltren. Three-base hit-VanHaltren. Home runs-Keefe, Connor. Double play-Ward and Connor. First base on balls-By Baldwin, 1; by VanHaltren, 3; by Keefe, 4; by George, 2. Hit by pitched ball-Gore. First base on errors-Chicago, 1; New York. 2. Struck out-By Keefe, 3; by George. 4; by Van Haltren, 5. Passed balls—Ewing, 2; Daily, 1. Wild pitches—George, 1; Baldwin, 1. Time—2:30. Umpire—Micky Welch.

DETROIT, 3; BOSTON, 2. DETROIT, Mich., July 16 .- The visitors had the game well in hand up to the eighth inning to-day, when the champions scored three runs and as many hits on an out and a wild throw by Wise. Beston's run in the first was made on Johnston's single and Nash's double. In the sixth White's wiid throw of Johnston's hit and Wise's triple gave them another. Score:

B 1B PO A E B PO A E B O 1 3 0 0 Horn'ng, L. 0 0 3 0 0 anion, m. O Johnst'n.m. 2 Rowe, s... 1 Bro'th'rs, 1 1 White, 3... 1 0 Wise, s.... 0 1 Nash, 3.... 0 0 Morrill, 1... 0 Ganzel. 2. 0 O Brown, r. .. 0 'witch'l,m 0 0 Klusman, 20 Bennet, c.. 1 0 O'R'uke, c. 0 0 0 0 Sowders, p. 0

Totals... 3 10 27 17 1 Totals.... 2 4 23 12 Ganzel hit with batted ball. Score by innings:

Earned guns -- Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base like

-Wise, Nash. Three-base hit--Wise. Stolen bases-Ganzel, Morrill. Double play-Ganzel, Rowe and Brouthers. First base on balls-Morrill, 2. First base on errors ... Detroits, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out ... White, Getzein (2), Bennett, Hanion, Klusman, Wise, Brown, Sowders. Passed ball-O'Rourke. Time-1:45. Um-

PHILADELPHIA, 1; PITTSBURG, 0. PITTSBURG, June 16.-It was a contest of pitchers again to-day, with the honors about even. Philadelphia won in the ninth inning. with the aid of Casey, their pitcher, who officiated as umpire. He was called upon to decide several close plays, and he invariably gave the visitors the best of it. The result was an unsatisfactory finish and a howling mob that threatened to do Casey bodily harm. The police came to his assistance, however, and he was escorted from the grounds. The attend-

ance was 1,500. PHILADELPHIA. 0 Woods, m. 0 0 1 10 0 Andr's, m. 1 0 Farrar. 1 .. 0 Beckley, 10 110 0 0 Deih'nty, 20 Dunlap, 2. 0 0 3 5 0 Irwin, s... 0 0 Bastian, 3. 0 Kuehne, 3. 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 Buffnton p 0 0 1 11 0

Totals... 0 4 24 14 1 Total.... 1 5 27 29 2 Score by innings: Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Earned runs—Philadelphia 1. Stolen bases—Sunday (2), Beckley, Farrar, Fogarty (2). Double plays—Dunlap, Smith and Beckley, from Delhanty and Farrar. First base on errors—Pittsburg 2, Philadelphia 1. Struck out—By Buffinton, 7. Passed balls—Miller 1. Time—1:25. Umpire—Casey.

Game at Wabash. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, July 16 .- The game to-day resulted: Union City......3 0 0 1 4 3 0 3 *-14 Wabash.....0 0 1 2 1 1 0 3 0-7 Base hits-Union City, 9; Wabash, 7. Struck out By Bennett, 9. Batteries-Wabash, Bennett and Shaw; Union City, Conway and Ivory.

Game at Bunker Hill. BOMBER HILL, July 16.—The following is the score of to-day's game with the Peru Stars: Bunker Hill......... 2 2 0 0 0 3 0 1 1-9 Peru, Smiley and Myers; Bunker Hill, 12. Batteries—Peru, Smiley and Myers; Bunker Hill, Bowman and Armstrong. Struck out—By Smiley, 1; by Bowman,

Base-Ball Notes. Pittsburg lost yesterday, and Indirnapolis is again in sixth place.

That was pretty hard luck for Boston yesterday. Hard luck never comes to a club little at a Esterbrook was applauded yesterday avery time he stepped to the bat. He played in fine

Young Burdick sat on the bench, yesterday, alonside Manager Spence, and, as he saw the way the home players were supporting Boyle, he probably said to himself. "How different that looks from the support I received with the

Omaha club!" The Pittsburg team will not play here to-morrow, as it has to play off a game with Philadelphia—the one thrown out by President Young because the Philadelphias played Gardner, to whom they had no right. There will, therefore, be no game here to-morrow.

Manager Sullivan arrived yesterday with his two new players from New Orleans. They made a good impression upon those who saw them yesterday, especially Fuller, the short stop. Widner, the pitcher, was formerly with Cincinnati, but was released without a trial. Captain Daily, like all new captains, is a little

disposed to protest too much. He and "Dum-mie" Hoy both grumbled at the umpire's calling of strikes, yesterday, when they had no reason to. Hoy makes his complaint known by holding out his bat where he thinks the ball went. The local purblic will to-day have an opportunity of witnessing the werk of that eccentric individual, "Dupee" Shaw, who will be in the box for Washington, with Tug Arundel, erstwhile of the Indianapolis club, to support him. Some local admirer of Tug thought he was to catch in yesterday's game, and sent him a bouquet, which he returned to the sender, with instructions to pre-

Healy and Daily. Racing at Brighton Beach. New York, July 16 .- Results at Brighton

sent it at to-day's game, which will probably be done. The battery for the home team will be

Beach to-day were: First Race—Three-quarters of a mile. Burton won by four lengths; Pilot second, Georgie C. third. Time, 1:184.

Second Race-Three-quarters of a mile. A dead heat, resulted in 1:181, between Trix and Wilfred Jay; Sweety three lengths behind the pair. Later—Run off—Trix won by a dozen lengths. Time, 1:201. Winner paid \$83. Third Race-Selling; one mile. Una B. won by a length; Ferg Kyle second, Blessed third. Time, 1:444.

Fourth Race-Seven-eighths of a mile. Autumn Leaf won by eight lengths: Obelisk second, Andy Mack third. Time, 1:33. Fifth Race-One and one-fourth mile. Bordelaise won by a nead; Peg Woffington second, Climax third. Time, 2:112. The winner paid

Sixth Race-One and one-eighth mile. Cruiser won; Barnum second, Subaltern third. Time,

A CHICAGO BANDIT.

How a Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Imitated the Heroes of Yellow-Covered Literature.

CHICAGO, July 16 .- Powell Clyde, a fourteenyear-old boy of Lake View, who has read much "flash" literature, and given himself the romantic title of "Cloudy Clyde de King," has succeeded in creating a sensation. After playing the bandit prince for some months, "Cloudy Clyde" has fled to other scenes. On Saturday, two men, standing at the corner of Addison and North Clark streets, heard unearthly vells coming, apparently, out of the ground. After quite a search the men discovered the entrance to an excavation under a lumber-yard office, and on crawling in found two boys tied fast to a post. Their arms were tied behind them. One of the boys was gagged, and the other had managed to rid himself of the gag, and had given vent to the screams which attracted attention. The older boy told the men that the cave was the headquarters of "Cloudy Clyde's" gang. It was well supplied with plunder. There were empty pocketbooks, towels, spoons, pieces of crockery, a dinner-pail or two, some yellow-covered povels and a knife. The two boys were taken to a police station and questiened. They proved to be the sons of Wm. Dieschman, and had been from home for nearly a month. Willie is twelve years old, and his brother, Henry, is ten. Willie was seen to-day, and told the story of his remarkable adventures as a member of "Cloudy Clyde's" band. He said that he and his brother were on North Clark street one afternoon, three weeks ago, selling papers, when they met Powell Clyde and another boy with whom they were acquainted. They were invited to go over and inspect the cave, and did so. Clyde explained what a good business he was doing, and asked the boys to join. They refused and wanted to go home, but "Cloudy" said he would learn them how this sort of things worked in the far West, and tied them up to a post and gagged them. They were kept there for a week, being fed twice a day by "Cloudy," who made raids on the dinner pails of workmen in the lumber yards for that purpose. At the end of the week the boys were turned out and joined gang. The next day they were sent down town in company with an older member of the gang, under instructions to steal anything they could lay hands on. This was kept up until last Thursday, when the boys proposed once more to go home. "Cloudy Clyde de King" had them again bound and gagged, and tied to the post. Wm: Diechman managed to get the gag out of his mouth, and set up a screaming which attracted the men. Mrs. Deichman was overjoyed at the return of her two boys, who she supposed had been kidnaped. "Cloudy" has disappeared, but the po-

members of the gang. Quite a quantity of stolen property was found in the cave. Shocking Accident So read the headlines of many a newspaper column, and we peruse with palpitating interest the details of the catastrophe, and are deeply impressed with the sacrifice of human lives involved. Yet thousands of men and women are falling victims every year to that terrible disease, consumption (scrofula of the lungs), and they and their friends are satisfied to believe the malady incurable. Now: there could be no greater mistake. No earthly power, of course, on rectore a lung that is entirely wasted, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will rapidly and surely arrest the ravages of consump-tion, if taken in time. Do, not, therefore, de-spair until you have tried this wonderful remNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Unusually Large Attendance of Members-Prison Labor Question Under Discussion.

Boston, July 16.-Nearly two hundred persons were present at to-day's session of the National Prison Association in the hall of the House of Representatives. Frederick H. Wise, the secretary, read a list of the persons registered-169 in all-the largest attendance of delegates ever seen at a prison congress. The States represented were Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and the Provinces.

The paper of the forenoon was by Joseph Nicholson, superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction and president of the Wardens' Association. He said that the Bertillion system for registration and identification of criminals, when in general use by the reformatory institutions departments, under proper restrictions, will prove a strong factor in repressing crime. The question of how to deal with the criminal class must, ere long, be met by the application of more potent remedies than are now applied, in order that the cause of moral deformities may be reached. Several questions, ere long, will arrest the attention of thinking men. Among those will be the inadequacy of the penal laws and the uncertainty of their administra-

tion; the demoralizing effects of powerful cor-

porations and trusts; the bartering away of the public domain and the enforced idleness caused by labor associations. A change of programme was made in order to discuss the O'Neill bill, word having been received that it would come up in Congress on Wednesday. A paper on the labor question was presented by Charles Felton, of Chicago. He said if hostile legislation to prison labor continues, all prisoners in the country will soon be idle. The power of labor agitators is great. They elect members of city and State governments in their interests, hold secret meetings, and are well organized. Public officials, both elected and appointed, try to curry favor with these powerful organizations, and even labor, bureaus are open to the charge of fawning to them. But labor must ultimately be a chief factor in the reformation of prisons. Mr. Felton sketched the history of the O'Neill bill, and read it. He gave the statistics presented to Congress as a reason for the bill, saying they were largely magnified in the interest of labor. He read the minerity report against the bill, charging that its real purpose was to destroy all prison labor. He gave an analysis of statistics showing how only 13 per cent. of the amount to be produced by prison labor was really produced, and that 87 per cent. was for raw material, free labor and skilled supervision. He argued that the method proposed by the bill would not protect labor, and that it was wrong to lock up prisoners in idleness. The destruction of the labor system would prevent the opportunity of earning a release by good conduct. The proposed bill is not in the interest of honest workingmen, prison reform, nor good govern-

Ex-Governor Buller, of Georgia, said the bill would complete the abandonment of the whole system of leasing convicts in vogue in the South. He predicted that Southern members of Congress would vote against the bill when they saw it would compel the support of prisoners in idle-

C. R. Brockway, of the New York State Reformatory, said that in no country was convict labor more than a small part of I per cent. of free labor. In this country one-fifth of 1 per cent. represents the importance of the competi-York, and the O'Neill bill in Congress are examples of the legislative tendency to discriminate in favor of one class at the expense of others. Mr. Brockway's proposition was to hold a conference this fall, representing all the States, if possible, to consider the prison-labor question and to aid, by legislation, the organization of the prison labor of the country on sound prinples. He suggested that the conference be composed of three members from each State, besides the representatives of the National Prison Association. Mr. Brockway presented a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the Messrs. Ford, Oates, Spinola, Guen executive committee of the association confer Morrow. The House then adjourned. with the Governors of the States throughout the Union with a view of calling such a confer-

Professor Wayland, of New Haven, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That, in the judgment of this association, productive prison labor is an indispensible factor in the work of prison reform, and that any scheme which has a tendency to permit or promote the idleness of prisoners will inflict irreparable injury upon the prisoner, the workingman and the State.

Dr. Baird, of Virginia, said that the O'Neill bill contained two monstrous propositions-that convicts compelled to live in idleness shall become physical and moral wrecks, and that the poor people of the country, who pay most of the taxes, shall support all the convicts in idleness. Warden Patten, of the Southern Indiana Pen-itentiary, said the O'Neill bill was a piece of political demagoguery, but it would do no harm, and it was beyond the province of the association to attack it. Professor Wayland's resolution was adopted. Adjourned till evening.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Democrate Put Wool on the Free List, but Decline to Put Their Names on the Record. WASHINGTON, July 16.—The call of States for the introduction of bills having been dispensed with, the House went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chairon the tariff bill, the wool schedule being pend-

Mr. F. B. Taylor, of Ohio, in opposing the schedule, argued that the passage of the bill would not benefit the consumer of wool. It would not reduce the price of wool in this country after it had been in operation sufficiently long to destroy the home industry. To be sure, the placing of wool on the free list would reduce the revenue about \$5,000,000, but that could be accomplished just as well without in juring an industry by taking that amount of gold and silver from the treasury and sinking it in the Potomac river. The passage of this bill would absolutely destroy the main wool-raising industry of the country. It might not destroy that of California and Texas, but it would absolutely destroy that of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and the Northwestern States. Wool had been placed on the free list simply because the President recommended it; and the President knew no more why he recommended it than Dickens's fat boy knew why he went to

At the suggestion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, it was agreed that a vote should be taken on the free wool clause at 1 o'clock to-day. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, spoke in favor of changing to Jan. 1, 1889, the time when the free-

wool clause shall go into effect. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Whitman, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, stating that the wool manufacturers are opposed to the removal of the duty on foreign wool. The permanent success of the wool-manufacturing industry, says Mr. Whitman, is dependent on the growth in this country of their principal raw material. Mr. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, bore testimony that the wool manufacturers of Philadelphia Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, called attention to the fact that the reduction of the duty on wool in 1883 had resulted in an increase of revenue to the extent of \$11,000,000, and he, therefore, favored

a return to the tariff of 1867 Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, said the self-constituted champions of American labor, by declaring that the bill was an assault upon American industry, were presenting a false issue to the

Mr. Williams, of Ohio, protested against the ruthless disregard of the interests of the farmers of Ohio and the great Northwest, of Texas and the broad prairies of the Southwest, in

placing wool on the free list. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said he saw from the Record that on Saturday last the member from Erie (Mr. Scott) had indulged in an unusually reckless fanfaronade, in the course of which, after referring to him [Mr. Kelley] by name the member had said "that neither age nor association can cultivate in one what nature has not given him-those traits of character which gentlemen recognize both in public and private life as the best types of true manhood." If that member, in public and private life, were governed by the traits to which he alluded, it was a matter of great happiness to him | Mr. Kelley | that nature did not bestow them upon him; and if the member alluded to those traits which permitted him, in pursuit of his own advantage, to pervert and falsify statements made by gentlemen or which, according to his code, required a man who was forced to hear a conversation, all the essential points of which were falsified and perverted by a party to such conversation, to abstain from exposing such falsification and perversion, he [Mr. Kelley] humbly thanked his Creator for having protected him from the domination of such traits. After a brief argument by Mr. Breckenridge,

Kentucky, in favor of the free-wool clause,

Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, moved to strike wool from the free list. On a division the vote stood 93 to 122, and the

announcement was received with applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Foran, of Ohio, were the only Democrats voting in the attirmative, while Mr.

Anderson, of lows, voted in the negative. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, wished to effect an arrangement by which a yea and nay vote might be taken in the House, but Mr. Mills declined to comply. Tellers were then ordered, and Mr. Wilkins's motion was defeated-102 to 120.

Mr. Mills offered an amendment striking out the clause imposing a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on carpets and carpetings, and inserting words imposing a duty of 6 cents per square yard on hemp and jute carpetings; of 20 per cent ad valorem on floor matting and floor mats exclusively of vegetable substances, and of 40 per cent, ad valorem on all other carpets and carpeting, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides of wool, flax, cotton or parts of either or other material.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, offered an

amendment imposing a duty of 10 cents per square foot on cocoa mats and 15 cents per square yard on cocoa matting. Lost-86 to 95. Mr. Mille's amendment was agreed to. Mr. Boothman, of Ohio, then called up his amendment, offered some days ago, restoring the wool tariff of 1867, and it was rejected 59 to 95. On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, the date on which the free-wool clause shall go into effect was fixed as Oct. 1, 1888; and the date for the

taking effect of the woolen schedule was fixed as Jan. I, 1889. This disposed of the woolen sched-Mr. Baker, of New York, moved to fix the duty on photographic print paper at 25 per cent.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, moved to strike out the paragraph fixing a duty of 12 per cent. on printing paper. Lost. The paragraph relating to bounets, hose, etc., was passed over for a time. Mr. Mills moved that the paragraph concerning card cloth be amended so as to increase the duty from 15 to 20 cents per square foot, and in

the case of such cloth made of tempered-steel wire, from 25 to 40 cents per square foot. Other committee amendments offered by Mr. Mills and adopted were stricken out of the Indiarubber fabric paragraph, fixing the duty on kaolin at \$1 per ton for crude, and \$2 for china clay or wrought kaolin, and placing the duty on rough marble, in blocks and squared, at 40 cents

per cubic foot. Mr. West, of New York, moved to strike out the paragraph relating to gloves. Lost. This completed consideration of the essentially tariff features of the bill, except in regard to paragraphs that have been passed over informally, and the administrative portion of the meas-

us was taken up. Mr. Buchanan, of New York, offered an amendment providing that no goods, the product in whole or in a material part of convict labor. shall be imported for the purpose of sale or trade. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, an amendment was adopted excluding from the provisions of the section which provides that ad valorem duties shall include the value of cartons, cases, boxes, etc., in which merchandise is imported, such boxes, sacks or coverings as are the usual and necessary coverings for On motion of Mr. Mills a motion was adopted

fixing Oct. 1, 1888, as the date upon which the repeal of taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff shall go into Mr. Wise, of Virginia, moved to include in the repeal the taxes on cigars, cheroots and eigar-

Mr. Johnston, of North Carolina, moved to amend Mr. Wise's motion by providing for the repeal of all internal taxes on spirits distilled from grain or fruit of any kind. Lost-27 to

When the vote was announced, Mr. Johnston inquired, in an astonished tone of voice, which caused much laughter, "what has become of the Republican party? I thought it was going to vote with me." Mr. Yost, of Virginia, offered an amendment

similar in effect to that offered by Mr. Wise. Rejected-64 to 85. Mr. Sowders, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits. Pending a vote the committee rose.

The Speaker announced the select committee to investigate the imporatation of contract labor: Messrs. Ford, Oates, Spinola, Guenther and Proceedings of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The following bills were reported from committees and passed: The House bill to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans; the House joint resolution electing Col. Harris, of Ohio, Gen. Martin, of Kansas, and Gen. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, managers of the National Soldiers' Home, to fill va-

The House bill authorizing the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company to lay tracks in the District of Columbia, was reported and placed co the calendar. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose

of erecting a monument to Gen. George Rogers Clark, in Louisville, was reported, and after some debate passed. The Senate then went into open executive session on the fisheries bill, and was addressed by Mr. Pugh in favor of its ratification.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pugh's remarks, Mr. Teller obtained the floor, and the treaty went over till to morrow. The Senate bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight hour law, was then taken up and advocated by Mr. Blair.

Without action on the bill, the |Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned. Samuel Randall.

Washington Special "He is insulting a greater man than himself. and, moreover, he is insulting a dying man," were the words used in the press gallery on the morning when Mills, of Texas, refused to permit Congressman Sam. J. Randall to complete his speech on the tariff. It has been noticed for ome time past by obserant men that Mr. Randall was in failing health, and his feebleness of movement has been specially marked. His great strength of physique, as well as of intelect, brought him prominence and power. When men like Morrison were vainly trying to speak and be heard in a turbulent House, the commanding form and superb voice of Mr. Randall always attracted attention and respectul hearng. He was a giant among pigmies. During the past and present sessions of Congress he has been less aggressive and less frequently heard. Had he been in robust health Scott would never have gained ascendency in Pennsylvania politics. There has been an ashen hue of age, a pallor upon his countenance for a long time. The application of the surgeons knife last

and is now believed, that nothing could save it.

winter prolonged his life, but it was then said,

The First Benjamin Harrison. Chicago Journal. When the first Benjamin Harrison, in 1774. was elected a member of the Continental Congress, he, with Thomas Jefferson and Francis Lightfoot Lee, traveled together to Philadelphia, where that body was to meet. Lossing's 'Field Book of the Revolution" says that a committee called on Mr. Harrison as he was starting for the scene of his duties, and their chairman said to him: "You assert there is a fixed intention to invade our rights and privileges. We do not see this clearly, but since you assure us this is the fact, we believe you. We are about to take a very dangerous step, but we confide in you. and are ready to support you in every measure you may see fit to adopt." The people of this country have the same confidence in the Benjamin Harrison of 1888 that their ancestors had in the Benjamin Harrison of 1774.

Employment for Ingersoll.

Springfield Republican. Robert Ingersoll will do himself no harm by outting in a little time this summer on a pamphlet issued by an enterprising young firm at Cieveland, O., the Burrows Bros. Company. It is called "Ingersoil versus Shakspeare and Its Author." J. G. Hall endeavors to show, by copious quotations, that the great dramatist was also a man of deep religious feeling, and that he can well be regarded as a Christian even in the orthodox sense. The guns are then turned on Ingersoll, whose flowery enconium on Shakspeare in his recent article in the North American Review is quoted. A simple, well-bred and entertaining style is Mr. Hall's leading characteristic.

The Journal Has Silenced It.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The Indianapolis Journal has invented, and, it is understood, will soon patent, a most ingenious device for disposing of Democratic campaign lies. It offers \$1,000 to any one who will prove that Gen. Harrison ever said in a public speech, "A dollar a day is good enough for any workingman." Like all other lies of its kidne this one is the more important the farther it gets away from home. It is powerless in Indians, even on the spot where, it is alleged, the words were uttered. The invention of the Journal has silenced it-killed it. It died in the house where it was born.

Quite Correct.

New York Mail and Express.

There seems to be a general impression among Democrats that they will have to get up very early in the morning to get ahead of Mr. Matthew Stanley Quay. We dare say the impression is an entirely correct one.





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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Nomination of Chief-Jostice Fuller Likely To Be Confirmed Shortly.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The Fuller case was reached and taken up by the Senate in secret session to-day. The discussion was not formally begun, though informally the case was talked over about half an hour. Some members of the judiciary committee took occasion to say that there had never been a purpose on the part of any one in the committee to postpone action until next session, as had been charged by the press, and that while they were opposed to his confirmation, their reasons were entirely of a public character. This was interpreted to mean that there were no charges which they considered of weight touching the personal character of the nominee. Senator Edmunds was not present to-day, and so the case went over, being the unfinished business at adjournment. The impression prevails that Mr. Fuller will be confirmed to-morrow or next day.

Indiana Pensions.

named Indianians:

Pensions have been granted the following-

(Special act), W. Scott, Kokomo; M. Dolan, de-

ceased, South Bend; J. M. Cook, Russiaville; R. Able, Medaryville; J. L. Power, Ewington; Ira Hinchman, Kokomo; J. N. Bales, Linton; D. Connelly, Bryantsville; J. Poppino, Zionsville; J. Johnson, Leipsic; D. Reeder, Catlin; A. C. Davis, Osgood; A. J. Cauble, Pekin; E. A. Trusler, Greensburg; J. W. Ryker, Franklin; T. Doty, Hymera; J. Shaw, Lawrenceburg; S. Kemp, Dale; J. A. Games, Anderson; J. P. Campbell, West Baden; W. Gehring, Lafayette; A. Keck, Monticello; W. M. Kerr. Bloomington; G. W. Mourer, Greensburg; E. Kitterman, Centerville; W. H. Huddson, Knightstown; W. A. Burcham, Bloomfield; W. H. Romfelt, Dayton; I. W. Chamberlin, Lafayette; N. W. Dor-rell, Nebraska; W. H. Camden, Mc-Veille; S. Hobbs, Springdale; F. M. Speece, Frankfort; H. Richardson, Southport; J. R. Barr, Edwardsport; J. Wallace, Terre Haute; J. M. Stiles, North Vernon; J. C. Barnes, Rural; M. M. Banta, Waldron; A. G. Fisher, Greensburg; A. McDowell, Butlerville; E. C. Lane, Campbellsburg; W. Day, Bedford; J. H. Forbes, Farmersburg; J. T. Lindley, Paoli; J. V. Pownall, Fulton; E. Dente, Loogootee; W. A. Morris, Paoli; A. Hall, Red Key; F. D. Oberlin, Hamilton; W. Lamont, Indianapolis; A. F. Clark, Argue; A. C. Erkskine, Terre Haute; Sybilla, mother of Michael Herring, Fort Wayne; minor of George Linson, Kokomo: Horace, father of Edward H. Stow, East Enterprise: I. Carter, Milltown; S. Whited, Argos; H. Becker, North Vernon; J. Hoch-Stetter, Denver; C. Lewis, Indianapolis; D. Hays, Oakland City; T. Quillin, Logansport; D. A. Moore, Wabash; M. Killman, Campbellsburg: J. D. Johnson, Pendleton; W. M. Murray, Rensselaer; G. Raley, Merom; B. Payton, Zenas; L B. Morrow, Greencastle; J. Lawson, Cambridge City.

Journalistic Change in Washington. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- "Sub Rosa," in Sunday's Capitol, writes as follows: "Mr. Stilson Hutchins has taken his name down from the head of the editorial columns of the Washington Post, and it is understood that a new management has taken charge, with Mr. Halford, formerly connected with the Indianapolis News, conducting the editorial department, and Mr. Smith, son of William Henry Smith, manager of the New York Associated Press, in charge of the business office, which is hereafter to include that of the Evening Critic, as well as that of the Post. I am told that the capital stock of the Post Company has been increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and that Mr. Hutchins intends, in any event, to retain a large interest in the establishment. Mr. Smith has an option, good for six months, to purchase the paper, and in the meantime he will have a good opportunity to see what he can do with it."

Proposed Transfer of the Weather Bureau. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Ceneral Greely said to-day that he has no present intention of asking to be relieved, but is unwilling, longer than the ir terests of the service absolutely require, to bold an uncertain tenure of office in a bureau which must steadily deteriorate unless reorganized under strict examination as to competency. General Greely, in opposition to the proposed action of transferring the weather bureau to the proposed new Department of Agriculture, assigns as reasons that "the cost of the service

would be greatly increased, while the best officers would be relieved and the most inefficient material retained.

The Heat at the Capital. Washington Special.

Every man, woman and child who can afford to leave Washington and can arrange to leave the capital has fled from the city to the seashore, to the mountains of Virginia or to the summer resorts of the inland North. The sun is shining upon this city at the rate of form 860 to 98° Fahrenheit, daily. Our thousand of miles of concrete pavement are baking in the sun, and an egg was broiled this morning on the pavement back of the Smithsonian Institution by an experimental scientist. That is how hot it is all over this district.

Condition of Mr. Randall WASHINGTON, July 16.-Mr. Randall is reported much better to-night, and it was said at his house that this was the best day he had experienced since he was taken ill. While very weak, he is gaining in strength with each favorable day, and his face is beginning to assume its natural color. Although nothing can be predicted as to the future, the family are very hopeful. He ate with great relish to-day some herrings and buttered toast, the first solid food he has taken since his illness. At 10 o'clock tonight there had been no recurrence of the

General Notes.

hemorrhages.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, July 16 .- John A. Bonhour, of Hartford City, was to-day admitted to practice before the Interior Department.

Leslie D. Thomas, a prominent member of the Terre Haute bar, who has been in the city on legal business, left for his home to-day. Representative Baker, of Illinois, has introduced in the House bills for the erection of pub-

lie buildings at Belleville and Alton, Ill., at a cost of \$50,000 each. Mrs. N. G. Scott, formerly of Indianapolis, now of this city, has gone to Shelbyville to visit her stater, Mrs. Fleming. She will also attend

the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gorques, on Wednesday. Representative Cannon, of Danville, Ill., has been recreating at Blue Mountain, Md. James N. Willard, of Bedford, Ind., made an argument, to-day, before Acting Commissioner of Pensions McLean, in a local pension case. Civil-service Commissioner Edgerton is still greatly troubled with his eyes. He has not

been able to do any work for three months, be-

ing under treatment at his home in Fort Wayne. Prizes for Tariff Essays.

New York, July 16 .- The American Protective Tariff League announces the following awards of prizes for seniors of American colleges for essays on "Home Protection Indispensable to a Supply at Low Prices of the Manufactured Commodities Required for the People of the United States, and the Adequate Home Production of These Commodities Impossible Without a Protective Tariff:" C. D. Todd, University of Wooster, O., first prize, \$250; S. P. King. University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., second prize, \$100; Lincoln Hulley, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., third prize, \$50. Ten silver medals were awarded for excellence to these, among others: Wallace McCamant, Lafayette College, Pa.; Percy Benson, University of Minnesota; E. F. Roe, Knox College, Illinois. There were nineteen essays submitted to the committee.

Attempt to Swindle an Insurance Company. CARLISLE, Pa., July 16 .- Dr. M. C Smith, a physician of this city, Justice of the Peace Marquet, of Newville, and Andrew J. Stone, a farmer residing near here, were arrested yesterday, charged with forgery, perjury and conspiracy to defraud the "Old People's Mutual Benefit Soci-ety of Eikhart, Ind." Stone's wife was insured in that company, and papers indicating her death were, in April, 1887, sent the company to obtain the amount of the policy, \$1,000. She did not die until September 13, 1887. The papers, it is alleged, were drawn up by these persons. The accused parties were held in bail for their appearance at the next term of court.

Mr. Blaine Postpones His Return. New York, July 16 -The Tribune has a cable dispatch from its London correspondent, G. W. Smalley, in which he states that Mr. Blaine has postponed his departure. He will sail Aug. 1, on the new Inman steamer City of New